

BREAD

TERSE STORIES OF SUCCESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF WESTERN CANADA ALONG THE
LINE OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

GRAND
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PACIFIC

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...THE...
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

Bread Book

*A Few True Stories of Success, and Why Failures are Unheard of Along That Line
of Railway through the Most Fertile Districts of
Western Canada*

ISSUED BY THE GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

Winnipeg, Manitoba

FOURTH EDITION — May, 1911.



THE OLD AND THE NEW HOMESTEAD, NEAR CLYDE BAR, ALBERTA.

DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN CANADA

Along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

When a man in the States was told a few years ago that he could secure at a free homestead 160 acres of land that would produce from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat, or 60 to 80 bushels of oats per acre, he was skeptical; or that he could purchase lands at from \$8 to \$12 per acre, without residential duties he was doubtful. The homesteader has now land worth from \$15 to \$70 an acre, and the man who purchased has seen his land double in price in four years' time. Both have found that the story of remarkable yields has been verified. They have had crops exceeding that promised; they have seen oats that have exceeded 100 bushels to the acre, and have grown wheat that averaged 40 and as high as 50 bushels to the acre, and their wheat was not a 58 pound to the bushel article, but 62 and 63 pounds. They have seen within the past year or two trunk lines of railway constructed through their district, and throwing out branch lines to the gates of their farms. They have seen schools established in their neighborhood and the Government contributing largely to their expense. Churches have been erected, villages have been established, towns have sprung into existence and cities are rapidly springing up, as if the magic hand of some unseen conjurer was at work.

February, 1910.

—The Northwestern Agriculturist, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pamphlet containing map and list of 2,000 free homesteads along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and how to obtain them may be procured from any of the representatives shown on inside back cover of this pamphlet.



BRACHYDIA SAMPLES FROM NEAR MONTANA.

SASKATCHEWAN SAMPLES

The possibility of growing vegetables all over the Canadian West has not been generally recognized only because few have tried and many declared it impossible. The illustration opposite shows what was done by one man in the vicinity of Melville, Saskatchewan, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and should convince the most skeptical that not only will vegetables grow in the Great Garden of the West, but reach a state of perfection unexcelled in any other country.

"Evidently they can grow something besides grain at Melville."

(Signed) (Pres.) S. A. BROWN,
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Individual yields per acre of potatoes are reported at 300 and up to 375 bushels in Alberta and Saskatchewan, but the average and average yield for 1909 were as follows:

Alberta, 11,600 acres.....	373.29 bushels per acre.
Saskatchewan, 16,771 acres.....	316.11 bushels per acre.
The average price obtained being 30c per bushel in Alberta and 28c in Saskatchewan.	



ONE GOOD CROP PAYS FOR THE LAND. BARRATCHEWAN FOR H.E.

A SASKATCHEWAN LETTER

From a farmer on the Grand Trunk Pacific line

Replying to your inquiry, would say that homesteading in Western Canada was the wisest thing I ever did.

I saw pieces in the papers once in a while about the "Last Great West" and the free homesteads to be had and I decided to try my fortune in the new land. It will be four years in the spring since I left Canton, Minnesota, and came to this district, and took up a homestead and bought a quarter section adjoining. At the prices land is selling at in this district my half section is worth \$6,500.00—I started with \$2,000.00. Everything is paid for and what I have is to the good. This last season I raised about 6,000 bushels of wheat, oats, flax and barley. I have livestock to the value of about \$2,500.00 which includes horses, cattle hogs and poultry.

I would strongly advise young men who have health and energy to homestead or buy land in this country. The crop is never a total failure and one good crop pays for the land, Saskatchewan for me.

February, 1910.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. J. CARSTENSON.

ANOTHER

In answer to your inquiry of how I like Saskatchewan, it gives me great pleasure to state that I do not regret coming to this country. In fact, I have succeeded far better than I expected. I with a number of others came here from Humboldt, Nebraska, U. S. A., four years ago last summer. I have raised three crops and each one has paid me; my crop last season paid for the land. I have 250 acres broken; I started with good health, average strength and only \$200.00 in my pocket. Now my half section, horses, cattle and implements are worth about \$9,000.00. The climate is simply splendid. Yours truly,

February, 1910.

(Signed) GUY HOMMEL.

There are thousands of desirable free homesteads awaiting entry along the new lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific.



A SUCCESSFUL HAYSTACKING NEAR BAYMOR, SASKATCHEWAN.

SASKATCHEWAN MEANS SUCCESS

The Canadian Government has constantly stated in their pamphlet that it is possible to homestead successfully without much capital; that statement has been just as constantly denied by members who have not made farming successful. Now I am pleased to be able to assure any one interested in the matter that it is quite possible and that I myself have accomplished it. I homesteaded four years ago without any capital, have completed my homestead duties and received my patent or title to the freehold. My crop this year has enabled me to pay for everything which I may have owed, and I have not an implement or animal about the place which is not paid for, I have plenty of grain for seed and feed for next year, and am able to take a trip to the Old Country for the winter, intending to return in time to put in my crop.

Let no one think that this has been done without effort of both body and mind, as it requires a good deal of both, but given health, energy and judgment, there is no reason why the same thing could not be done by anybody. Farming is a splendid free life for the man who loves an out-door life, and it is easy to feel and know that every improvement made enhances the value of property which is one's own and adds to the profit to be derived from the same.

February 9th, 1910.

Yours truly,

(Signed) FRED W. GILLMAN

Near Nokomis, Sask.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.



Black and white photograph of a textured surface, possibly a wall or fabric, showing a large, irregular, dark shape.

ONE FARM—960 ACRES

I have lived here on the same farm four years, and expect to stay here as long as I am a tiller of the soil. I started very cautiously, buying only 100 acres, but as my faith in the country and my money increased I bought more land, till now I have 960 acres, and the end is not yet. I bought 160 acres at \$75.50 per acre. Broke 120 acres and seeded to flax, which made 2,400 bushels, and sold the flax at \$1.23 per bushel. That the first crop on 120 acres paying for the 160 acres, and leaving a balance of about \$150.00. Even better than this has been done repeatedly. My crops have averaged about \$18.00 per acre for the four years (each year).

I lived in Iowa 38 years, and have made twice as much money here in four years as I did in Iowa during that time.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. J. Courtney, Scott, Saskatchewan.

On the 4,034,000 acres of wheat fields in 1909, 94,715,000 bushels were sold for \$73,780,000, a return of \$18.35 for every acre sown, whether on new breaking or on well cultivated fields. The most fertile part of Saskatchewan lies along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The best of these lands are still procurable near the railway at from \$15 to \$20 per acre.



BEARING 20 ACRES A DAY OFF THE FARM. TAYLOR, CALIFORNIA.

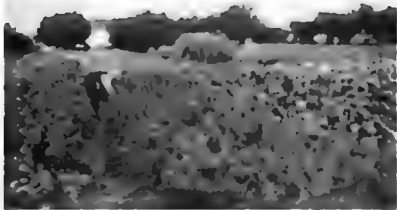
BREAKING THIRTY ACRES A DAY

The accompanying photographs were made at Bangor, Saskatchewan.

It was something bewildering as well as interesting for the visitor to stand on the elevation on which the farm buildings are situated and no matter which way he looked he could see hundreds of acres of beautiful grass, waving to the breeze like the billows of a golden sea.

This farm consists of 8,000 acres and from specially selected seed yields as high as 124 bushels of oats per acre were obtained in 1909. Wheat yields also were very high, as much as 55 bushels to the acre being obtained. This illustrates what ordinary good care in tillage will do on the rich soil, consisting of fifteen inches to four feet of black or brown loam on clay sub-soil, which is the general character of the lands along the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Flax is usually grown on new breaking in Saskatchewan and Alberta, when the yield is of the highest quality and averages about 5 bushels to the acre although yields as great as 25 bushels are not uncommon. Wheat averages on government reports over all wheat crops, including the new on new breaking, so that the individual yields of 35 to 50 bushels per acre are reduced by the 3 bushel yields from the new's broken land to an average for the two provinces in the last ten years of 20½ bushels to the acre, which, however, as contrasted with the older farms in the wheat growing states has been compared, as the average yield for the same period is as follows: Kansas, 12.2 bushels, Minnesota, 12.9 bushels, North and South Dakota, 14.1 bushels, Nebraska, 18.1 bushels, Iowa, 22.6 bushels. This fertile land along the Grand Trunk Pacific can be procured at from a quarter to a third of the price of the land in the states named.



A LOVE STORY FROM ALBERTA

You have asked me for my opinion of the land surrounding Irma on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific west of the Battle River.

In the fall of 1908 I made a prospecting trip from Winnipeg to Edmonton and after seeing a great many kinds of land and farming properties I decided to buy three sections in Township 40, Range 8 West of the 4th Meridian. I took up a homestead and have rented a school section, making a farm of 1,720. In March, 1909, I brought the first two cars of settlers' effects across the big Battle River bridge on your line.

During last summer I broke and prepared over 200 acres and expect to have a whole section broken by next fall. I am wintering 100 head of good stock and intend to increase this number as I get the land broken.

Our soil is a rich, deep, black loam with a good clay sub-soil and I think the district especially adapted to mixed farming, as all small fruits and grasses grow in great abundance. Already, some of the settlers about here have planted out nice patches of strawberries and other fruits. There have been about 1,000 acres of grain cut in this vicinity this fall and the average will be more than doubled next year. The quality of grain grown and yields per acre has beaten anything I have seen in the west. Wheat went 27 to 35 bushels per acre and oats 20 to 28. There are several good homesteads to be had from seven to twelve miles from town, with plenty of water and wood.

The settlers in this vicinity are nearly all Canadians and Americans and a better class of farmers would be hard to find anywhere.

If there is any other information I can give I will be glad to supply same. Yours truly,

(Signed) W. H. Love.

Irma, Alberta.

November 23d, 1909.



THE GROUP OF MEN WHO WERE THE FIRST TO BE SEEN BY THE AMERICANS.

ALBERTA IS A GREAT STOCK AND MIXED FARMING COUNTRY

To Those Whom It May Interest

I came to Wannwright district in October, 1904, from Lake City, Minnesota, U. S., and took up a homestead, my idea being to go in for cattle ranching. In the following spring, being a little short of funds, I took up some grading work for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway which was then under construction. This, along with my homestead duties, kept me on the jump. In the following fall I bought 120 head of cattle and went into partnership with Mr. Wells, who was ranching on Redstone Creek, about twelve miles from my place.

We did so well that we were able to supply the Grand Trunk Pacific construction gangs with beef for a distance of twenty miles east and west of the Battle River. This was the year before last.

Our cattle are increasing and at the present time we have 320 head, 120 of which are four-year-old steers and are being fed for spring market.

Last summer we took up a contract to put up 1,000 tons of hay for the Jock Buffalo herd at Wannwright in case the winter turned out very cold—so far they have used none of it. In addition to this we put up 750 tons for ourselves.

I think that any man with brains and muscle who will take up land in this country and work into stock is bound to make a winner in the long or short run. I find the winters in Alberta a good deal milder than in Minnesota, and so far have only found one real Minnesota winter when the cattle could not range ten months out of the year. I can also say that the United States citizen receives exactly the same treatment as a Canadian.

(Signed) H. E. Mauer



WYATT SAW-MILL FACTORY SITUATED ON LINE OF GREAT NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY

CANADIAN SHEEP SUPERIOR TO OURS

FROM L. B. HARTWORTH, IOWA.

The sheep industry of Canada as far as numbers are concerned will not compare with the United States. There are 10,000,000 sheep here against 1,075,000 in Canada. In quality, however, there is much difference. The value per head in the United States January 1, 1908, was \$14.21 while Canada nearly doubled it at \$5.52.

From the standpoint of wool the United States naturally leads, the total clip for 1907 being 2,420,500 pounds, and Canada's 11,070,000 pounds. In weight there another difference clothes to light. The United States had 10,000,000 pounds of medium wool or 45 per cent, while Canada had 5,000,000 pounds or 40.6 per cent of a fine medium. Canada leads in strong wools. In selling prices the United States might easily double prices per pound, because of the advantage her Merino, Rambouillet and grades have in America, but comparing them simply from the standpoint of those produced by her pure bred wools or breeds, we find an advantage of 10 to 20 cents per pound for Canada. These latter figures are based on prices obtained from pure bred fleeces in various export markets conducted by state promotional stations. I am unable to find any comparative data in dressed material, but this we do know Canadian lamb is preferred on the fancy eastern markets and in dressings Canadian wethers have so long been proven that it is the exception for American wethers to carry the purple. Whatever compared from a quality standpoint Canada seems to have the advantage.

Why Canadians Surpass Us

Now for a few of the reasons that bring about these conditions. I may embody them principally under five heads: (1) Climate, feed, topography, and freedom from parasites, preparation for a knowledge of sheep husbandry and some marketing advantages. *The Chicago Daily Farmer*, February 5, 1908.

The rolling well watered and sufficiently sheltered lands of Alberta and many parts of Saskatchewan and Manitoba along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway are ideal for sheep raising exclusively or as an adjunct to mixed farming.



VIEW OF CORN IN WILLIAMS CORNED.

A PATCH OF SILO CORN

The patch of corn you photographed was intended for silo purposes and for that reason was not sown until the first of June, in fact part of it was sown as late as the 15th of June. We usually sow it about the 20th or 25th of May. It was drilled in with the ordinary wheat drill, in rows three feet apart, dropping the seed from four to six inches apart in the row. This took one-half bushel of seed to the acre. The variety was principally Longfellow and Compton's Early. It was cut about the first of September, if I remember correctly, and yielded about thirty tons of green corn per acre, some of it reaching 11 feet 3 inches high. We stacked it in stacks of one-half ton and it is coming out perfectly green this winter. The Professor of Animal Husbandry reports that stock of all kinds are eating it up clean, with excellent results both in producing of beef and milk.

Trusting the above will give you all desired information, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) S. A. BARNES, *Professor of Field Husbandry.*

Corn is not grown for commercial purposes in Western Canada excepting for table use, when it fills and matures early. The accompanying illustration better merely shows the possibilities and to correct erroneous opinions so generally held.



THE FIRST PLOW IN THE MOUNTAIN RAILROAD VALLEY, ALABAMA.

THE SETTLER'S TWELVE COMMANDMENTS

Wheat Raising in a Nutshell

By permission of the Sculptors' Board of Trade

- (1) Break the land one to two inches deep; but as shallow as possible. Turn the sod right over so that the grassy side is lying flat down.
- (2) Breaking should be done before the end of June, and if possible, by the middle of that month. *This is highly important, as late breaking will not produce profitable crops.*
- (3) All such early breaking should be back-set during the later summer after the sod has rotted. In back-setting, the sod is simply put back into its original position, the grassy side up, and about one to two inches of earth brought up with the plow to cover it. Disc and harrow immediately after back-setting.
- (4) Frequently, the new-comer does not arrive till late in June. In the case of breaking done late in June, plow DEEP,—say, four inches,—and **DO NOT BACK-SET**; but, merely disc thoroughly, and then harrow. The more cultivation the better.
- (5) It is sometimes impossible to back-set Extra-Heavy land. In this case, the land should be treated as per **FOURTH** Commandment, whether it be early or late breaking.
- (6) In Spring, harrow and sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground sufficiently to allow the seeder to go down the proper depth. Follow the seeder with a land packer, and the packer with a harrow. The use of the land packer will add at least five bushels per acre to the crop.
- (7) **DEPTH TO SOW:** Scrape back the surface of the ground with the hand so as to ascertain the depth of the moisture from the surface. Adjust the seeder so that it will sow in the top of the moisture,—not above it, nor deep into it; but just in the top of it.
- (8) **SOW THE BEST, THOROUGHLY-CLEANED SEED OBTAINABLE**, and nothing else. Pay for the BEST,—and, get it.
- (9) After harvesting the first crop, the land should either be plowed, disced and packed in the Fall, or, where the soil is clean, the stubble may be burned off in the Spring, the land disced without plowing, and a second crop sown, as per **SIXTH** Commandment.
- (10) Summer fallowing should start after the **SECOND** crop is taken off. Plow the summer fallow as soon as possible after reeding the other land you are cropping. **NEVER** leave this plowing till after June. Experience has proven that one early plowing is better than two. Weeds absorb much moisture. Keep down weeds by cultivation, and so conserve the moisture in your summer fallow. In the Spring following, put in your crop as per **SIXTH** Commandment.
- (11) After cutting first crop from summer fallow, allow the land to lie till the following Spring,—then, simply burn off the stubble, disc up the surface, and put in second crop as per **SIXTH** Commandment. This second crop, if so put in, should be almost as good as the first. Summer fallow land **EVERY THIRD YEAR**.
- (12) Sow a bushel-and-a-half on new breaking and on summer fallow; and a bushel-and-a-quarter on stubble. Before sowing, all seed should be treated for Smut.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has no lands of its own for sale and designs to bring the buyer and seller of Western Canada lands into communication. If you, the intending settler, desire us to do so we will tell you in what particular district you will be suited best for your requirements and refer you to the owners of wild or improved lands with the approximate price you should pay for your guidance.

If you desire to find a suitable free homestead, we can assist you. A copy of our pamphlet with map showing the location of all homestead and pre-emption lands in the neighborhood of the railway will be sent you. The following pamphlets are distributed freely and may be obtained at any ticket office of the Grand Trunk System, from any of the principal representatives in the list at the end of this pamphlet or by addressing W. P. HINTON, General Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LIST OF FREE HOMESTEADS, with map and regulations, Pamphlet L1.

LIST OF LANDS FOR SALE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION, with map, Pamphlet L2.

FARMING, RANCHING AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN WESTERN CANADA.—What the best known agricultural and stock-raising authorities in the United States have to say concerning the lands and possibilities along the Grand Trunk Pacific.

LIST OF LANDS FOR LEASING.—Being a list of lands adjoining town sites along the Grand Trunk Pacific for lease on the crop payment plan. No rental first year, one-third of crop each succeeding year.

LIST OF GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC PUBLICATIONS.—"Grand Trunk Pacific Booklet;" "Prince Rupert Booklet;" "Good Free Homesteads;" "Purchase Farm Lands;" "Mount Robson Booklet;" "Farming, Ranching and Social Conditions in Western Canada;" "Bread Booklet;" "List of Uncultivated Lands."

List of Principal Grand Trunk System Agencies

Albionville, Pa., W. T. COOLY, Ticket Agents.
Ashtabula, Mich., L. J. BISH, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Bay City, Mich., F. D. WARRICK, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
Boston, Mass., E. H. BOYBROOK, Gen. Pass. Agent, 24 Washington St.
Burlingame, N. Y., E. H. BOYBROOK, City Pass. and Ticket Agent, 100 Main St. (Hillside Square Building).
Chicago, Ill., C. G. GUTENBERGER, City Pass. and Ticket Agent, 211 S. Clark St., cor. Jackson Boulevard.
Cornwall, N. Y., R. P. DEWESET, Traveling Pass. Agent, 600 Rogers Bldg.
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Fort William, Ont., HAY STREET & CO., Ticket Agents.
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Lewiston, Me., F. J. CHARLTON, Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
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 Passenger Traffic Manager,
MONTREAL, QUE.

C. T. BELL,
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Seattle, Wash., J. H. HOLLAND, General Agent Passenger Dept., Cor. First Ave. and Taylor Way.
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South Bend, Ind., C. A. MONTGOMERY, Pass. Agent, G. T. Ry. Station.
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Winnipeg, Man., W. A. LAMKIN, District Pass. Agent, Union Station.

EUROPEAN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

F. C. SALTER, European Traffic Manager, 12-14 Cockspur Street, London, E. W., England.

Antwerp, Belgium, P. A. CLEWER, Acting Gen. Agent, 21-23 Canal des Brasseurs.

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Bombay, India, A. V. AGOTIA, Agent, 114 St. Lawrence St.
Bombay, Madras, J. M. WILKIE, General Agent, 15 Union Street.
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W. F. HENTON,
 Gen. Pass. Agent, G. T. Pacific Ry.,
WINNEPEG, MAN.

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